MISSION NEWS.

A JOURNAL OF RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL PROGRESS; WITH ESPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE WORK OF THE AMERICAN BOARD IN JAPAN.

（行發日曜土四第回一月每　可認物便郵種三第日六十二月十年三十三治明）

Vol. VII. YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27th, 1904. No. 10.

CONTENTS.

NOTES.

A NOTEWORTHY GIFT ... ... J. H. Pettee.

A MISSIONARY'S SUMMER EXPERIENCES. H. F. Parmelee.

MATSUYAMA NEWS... ... ... S. L. Gulick.

KYŌTO STATION ... ... M. D. Dunning.

OKAYAMA HAPPENINGS ... J. H. Pettee.

KARUIZAWA NOTES ... ... B. W. Pettee.

STATISTICS OF OKAYAMA TOTTORI FIELDS.

NOTES.

Owing to the fact that our Annual Mission Meeting was held in April this year and is likely to be held in the spring for some years to come, instead of in July as hitherto, it is more convenient to omit the July and September numbers of MISSION NEWS rather than the August and October numbers. Accordingly the new volume will begin with October.

* * * *

The recent naval victories over both the Port Arthur and Vladivostok fleets of the Russia navy have been a welcome relief to the Japanese people, for they seem to show that the Pacific is to be free from further depredations. It is a great satisfaction to know that every effort was made by the Japanese to save life; though all who really know Japan expected nothing less.

From the beginning of the present war, as well as during the war with China, great pains have been taken by the Japanese authorities to impress upon the people the fact that the Japanese Government does not wage war upon individuals, but only seeks to break the hostile purpose of the opposing government and that, so far as possible, the lives and property of those not actually in arms are to be respected. There is no fear but that this policy will be maintained to the end.

* * * *

It is interesting to see the careful attention paid to the sick and wounded Japanese soldiers and sailors. The reports show that the number of soldiers disabled by sickness is much less than it was during the war with China and it is said to be small relatively to other armies in war times. In the navy the sick list, apart from the wounded, is smaller than in time of peace. Still there are sick soldiers and some of them need prolonged care. This is the case with those afflicted with *kakke*, or beriberi, a disease quite common in Japan and in many other Oriental countries, but the nature of which is not clearly understood, or at least there is no theory about it which has gained general acceptance. *Kakke* is generally first recognised by the patient himself through a certain numbness and loss of control of the the feet and legs, but gradually it works upward until it attacks the vital organs when death soon follows. As regards treatment, progress has been made, but the disease still remains a puzzle to the physicians, though in its early stages it yields readily to a change of diet and air. Such invalid soldiers are sent at considerable expense to suitable health resorts and maintained during convalescence. They are billet-

ted upon the people, who gladly welcome them and do what they can for their comfort. They are of course under the supervision of army medical officers, but they are allowed large liberty, which is rarely abused. They are evidently well cared for and contented.

Some seven miles from the Editor's summer quarters four hundred wounded but convalescent soldiers are stationed at certain hot springs which are reputed to possess great curative virtue in the case of wounds, possibly because of antiseptic properties in the water. They all seem to be doing exceedingly well. At all events the impression a visitor gets is that of a company of jovial young fellows, all in the best of spirits.

This careful attention unquestionably affects most favorably the morale of the men, increasing their self-respect and their confidence in their superiors. It certainly is worth all it costs.

* * * *

It has been sometimes cynically said that Japan has won adequate recognition from the West only as the result of her military successes, implying, of course, that her exhibition of physical force alone compelled recognition. No doubt there is some truth in this covert sneer at Western civilisation. Military power is no doubt too much admired and sought after; but it is a false analysis which attributes the impression Japan has made upon the world to her physical strength. That impression is rather due to the high intellectual and moral qualities which her successes have revealed. The plans of the army and navy were made in great detail and they have been executed with admirable strategic and administrative skill; Both successes and disappointments have been met with composure; Nor is there any evidence that the reports of excesses perpetrated by the Russian soldiery have led to the slightest wavering in the lofty humanitarian purpose with which the war was begun. The physical features of the war have but directed attention to the mind which lies back of them—a mind possessed of qualities which are the sure guarantee of greater successes in the walks of peace.

* * * *

The many friends of Miss Fuji Koka will be interested in the following paragraph from *The Friend* of Honolulu.

"The Alameda of July 27 carried to the mainland two of our able and devoted fellow workers. One of these, Miss Fuji Koka, is doubtless the most talented Japanese lady ever resident in Hawaii. Years ago she graduated with high honors at Kobe College where she continued as teacher for a short time. Determined to devote herself to the interests of the little children of the land, she journeyed to Cambridge, Mass., where she took a complete kindergarten course in the school of Miss C. C. Voorhees. After graduating there she pursued special studies with Miss Laura Fisher in Boston. Then thoroughly equipped she returned to Japan, teaching first for a short time in the famous Glory Kindergarten, Kobe, and next for seven years in the Hiroshima Girls' School.

"A call now came to Miss Koka to go to Honolulu and take a position with the Kindergarten Association. This she accepted and for five years was one of the most successful Japanese teachers Honolulu has ever had. Two years ago a pressing invitation was extended to her to take charge of the Kohala Kindergarten. This she has conducted ever since with marked ability.

"Miss Koka is a most devoted enthusiastic Christian lady and wherever she has labored has proved a tower of strength in every enterprise looking towards the establishment of the Kingdom of Christ. Her work at Kohala has been the crowning labor of her stay in this Territory. She is now on her way to Boston to take more advanced work in her profession, for with her, as

with every progressive soul, life's motto is 'excelsior.'"

* * * *

The Rev. Frank Lombard who has been appointed Dean of the new Special English Department of the Dōshisha is expected to return to Japan the last of August. Mr. Lombard has spent the last year at Clark University, Worcester, Mass in studies arranged with a view to his present position.

* * * *

Mr. Stanford's health has been so far restored as to enable him to undertake work in the Mission Rooms in Boston and his complete recovery is confidently expected. Mrs. Stanford has consented to take the place of Miss Adams for one year as head of the Missionary Home at Auburndale. This news is most gratifying to all the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Stanford. Miss Adams is expected to resume charge of the Home after her well-earned vacation.

* * * *

Miss Cozad hopes to return to the Mission in the late autumn.

* * * *

The Rev. Otis Cary, and the Rev. George M. Rowland, have each received the degree of D. D. from their respective *almae matres*, Amherst and Middlebury Colleges.

* * * *

Roger S. Greene, United States Vice-Consul at Nagasaki, arrived at his post July ninth. Midshipman Edward F. Greene, U.S.N. has been assigned to the battleship "Wisconsin," which was at last accounts stationed at Woosung, China. The Russian cruiser "Askold" was for a time anchored about a mile away. His description fully confirms what has been heard from other sources of her injuries in the battle of August tenth.

* * * *

Dr. and Mrs. Doremus Scudder are to visit the United States in the early autumn. They expect to be present at the meetings of the American Board and of the Triennial Council.

* * * *

Miss Gorton who has for several years been connected with Kamehameha School in Honolulu has been appointed an instructor in the Tōkyō School for Foreign children. She arrived in Japan by the Mongolia.

A Noteworthy Gift.

As is well-known, Superintendent Ishii is striving to secure a greatly needed endowment fund for the orphanage. Several foreign gifts varying from five to one hundred dollars, and a number of Japanese ones have recently come to hand, but the gift that naturally arouses the greatest enthusiasm and satisfaction is one of two thousand *yen* from T.I.J.M. the Emperor and Empress.

It is an open secret that there was considerable opposition in conservative circles to this grant being made, owing to the well-known Christian character of the institution, but wiser counsels prevailed.

This seems to us a very noteworthy event, and while we rejoice with the orphanage over its well-deserved good fortune, we heartily congratulate Japan that her high-minded and generously benevolent rulers should have risen above all narrow religious considerations, recognised a real need and given a clear indication that henceforth

Christians and Christian institutions are to be given equal consideration with those of other faiths.

J. H. PETTEE.

A Missionary's Summer Experiences.

The following letter was written with no view to publication and was forwarded to the Editor after much hesitation on the part of the writer, Miss Parmelee, because of the warm interest of her friends in the experiences which she recounts.

I wrote you my last letter just as the soldiers had come into and about filled my house; now I write as they have gone away. They went on the 4th (August), having come June 12th. I am surprised to find myself with a very different feeling from what I had expected. I supposed I should feel a sense of relief and refreshing quiet on their departure; but as I saw them sail away out into God's great unknown, though with hurrahs, *banzai's*, flags, and music, a great crowded ship full, some of them sailing to their death,—then I realised that those brave young fellows, who had been in my house side by side with me for fifty three days, had taken a strong hold of me; for instead of feeling relief, I felt sorrowful and burdened and when I came back to my house the quiet was oppressive; it was lonely.

Oshima San had scrubbed the front gate entrance and the great kitchen with its cement ground floor which it had been impossible to keep clean for long. I went through the house to find dog-eared rugs and carpets, broken-fans, tumbled rooms, old garments, two cast off soldier caps and a worn out lieutenant's girdle and tassels,—the caps and girdle shall be kept as mementoes; there were odds and ends of various sorts, but most of all, a great silence and emptiness. The photograph they asked to have taken of us all, with some little gifts and memories are all that remain of them. Will they keep and read the tiny Gospels, Proverbs, and tracts I gave them, as I keep and value these mementoes?

It had been with misgiving and somewhat of dismay that coming home from Sunday school, June 12th, I found an army officer or two and city officials waiting for me to ask if I would allow my house to be used as headquarters for 500 men,—though afterwards the number was divided and there were only 250 or so,—and as lodging place for ten or fifteen officers and men. There was no time to consult with any one and not enough for deliberate considering, as they stood waiting for my answer. They were to be there only about a month. My only reasons I could think of for refusing related to my own comfort and pleasure, and, as you know, I have a deal of sympathy with Japan in this war and believe that Japan is fighting battles for world progress and enlightenment, and as it was a request, not a command, and I had never a thought of a breach of neutrality, I belonging to a neutral country, I said "yes," in about ten minutes; and in about as many more, I was moving about to adapt my large parlor for use as quarters for officers, leaving a niche for the bed brought from the guest room upon which I thought the officers might sleep and which I found afterwards they considered a great luxury, though it is only a poor rattan and unpainted-wood affair, while the foreign pillows were the object of much praise between two officers, overheard by one of my maids at the harbor the day they sailed. The guest room which was presupposed to be suitable for one, or possibly two occupants, was to be made to serve as sleeping room for ten or twelve. At the front gate appeared long draperies and flags, while I added a Japanese and a United States flag in the hall. The house for the time being stood, not in my own name, but in the name of a servant of my household, Oshima San.

By nightfall my great barn of a kitchen had stocks of guns, piles of heavy shoes and knapsacks, and in a day or two more, not only the kitchen, but the front entry, halls, and all available places had piles of trousers, coats, caps, underclothes, hose, brass tags (for the identification of each man in case he should be killed, or wounded or left on the battlefield), cans of oil for cleaning guns, blacking for shoes, bags, boxes for bullets, and in fact about everything which one would not expect to find in a quiet peace-loving single woman missionary's house. Then for days and weeks my girls carried cakes and tea, or fruit-juice, washed dishes, swept and dusted, though mostly we were swamped in the dust and dirt from the shoes of hundreds of men coming and going every day; while I, good W. C. T. U. woman that I am, strove to keep the trays empty of cigarette stubbs at least once a day, and not to be over-topped with empty wine and beer bottles.

Two of the soldiers were from homes very near my own, one on the same street only a few doors away. One was a tailor and my machine did not a little sewing for many men. I became used to seeing soldiers going to the drawers of my kitchen table, into my pantry for spoons, chopsticks, or whatever was wanted; to my machine drawers for needle, button, shears or thread; and to their bathing and doing their washing in my tubs at the well,—the water of which was said to be the best in all the neighborhood,—while my clothes line was generally full of *khaki* uniforms; and, on distributing days, to seeing my great kitchen and gate entrance as full as they would hold of soldiers, quiet and well-behaved. I became used to the click of guns being oiled and cleaned on my ping-pong table; to the men all over my downstairs rooms, strolling in for little chats on *sake* and tobacco, or to look at pictures, or to talk about the news, or for family prayers, or for sewing, at all hours; I became used to their going to bed late and getting up early. Once I even slept through their getting up at midnight and going off for night drill. The life of a soldier is not one of ease, I discovered, even when not on the battle-field.

Each soldier has his *mamori* or amulet; some of them were pleased to show them to me, opening up their numerous contents, generally with the remark that they did not believe in them themselves, but that they were the gifts of friends or priests. For some of them I copied verses 6 and 8 of the 31st chapter of Deuteronomy to add to the *mamori*, explaining that God was the Maker and Father of us all; that he is interested in the battle we all must fight against the evil in our hearts and for righteousness; that He promises to be with us and to help us. I suppose that some of these slips went into the little amulet bags. One young officer, who talked some English asked me confidentially, a night or two before they went away, what proof there was of a God, adding "None of us young fellows believe in a God."

The officers showed me their swords, some of them fine old family blades such as are becoming scarcer and scarcer in Japan. When I expressed the idea that it was a pity to have such go out of the country to be exposed to the risks of a foreign battle field, a high-minded young officer, the highest of the officers in the house, who wore a particularly fine sword, having the cloudy wavy line along the blade between edge and back, showing it to be of masterly workmanship, replied, "Yes, but this sword means my life."

Brave fellows they are, every one of them, some of them veterans of the Japan and China War. Some of them said among themselves, "those young fellows over at the front don't know how to fight. Wait until we get at Port Arthur!" And they will give a good account of themselves every one

and help make strokes that will tell. I am glad and thankful that my life has been lived these fifty-three days side by side with theirs. The words of thanks, good wishes, and good byes, on parting from us all were sincere and heartfelt, I am sure, and every one of them is my friend.

The last day or two before they left, I asked permission to give them all a Japanese dinner, which the chief officer at first was disinclined to grant, saying I had done enough; but I urged it, saying I would like to talk a little to them in farewell all together, about twenty-five of them who had lodged and had been much in my house. He consented and the men apparently appreciated the dinner. Some of them suggested, not in my hearing, that with such a feast they would like some *sake*; but the officer with the fine sword said, "No, we know Parmelee San's heart about *sake* and we will not hurt her feelings by drinking with the feast she has given; though all the while a great cask of *sake* stood inside the front gate, presented by the city.

I had some sober talks with them, when it came naturally. One of them who soon after they arrived, while under the influence of liquor, came nearest of anyone to a breach of propriety, but for which he was greatly ashamed, after making me a little present as a peace offering, I suppose, said to one of my maids, after I had had a little chat with him, the night before they left, "If I live to come back, I shall be a believer." I did not urge the taking of the pledge under the circumstances, though one or two made voluntary resolves and promises, but I think most had new light on the alcohol and tobacco questions.

Dear little Tomo-chan was a general favorite—the especial pet of one or two. The day before they left, one whose quarters had been changed from my house to a temple said he did not want to start from the temple, but from my house; so he spent the last day with us again. The most of the day he either played on my organ or played with Tomo-chan in the garden from whence I heard continuous peals of jolly, mirthful, rollicking laughter, which seemed beautiful for his last day of peace and a great contrast to the sounds I heard the same day from a restaurant in another part of the city, where the soldiers were having an uproarious farewell carouse in which there was no mirth, only noise. The same young fellow slipped out of my gate just at nightfall and coming back in a few minutes thrust a roll of cloth, without any ceremonial wrappings, into Oshima's hands, saying, "Here, make Tomo-chan a dress out of this." It was pretty cloth and much for a soldier on his poor pay to give to the little girl. He took her in his arms again, saying, "This is the last time I can hold you." She said "I don't want my soldiers whom I like to go to the war and be wounded or killed."

One soldier went home on leave the last Sunday to see his wife with a five days old baby and a little three years old girl who had been ill for ten days. The little sick one died during the two or three hours he was at home, but he had to leave all; he could not stay even for the funeral. He was pretty sober the three more days he was in my house, looking often at Tomo-chan. The most of the men had wife and children. How cruel it was, I felt more than ever.

The last morning I was downstairs at three o'clock, as the soldiers were eating their hurried breakfast of rice and wheat, standing up in my kitchen; and soon we were saying earnest good-byes, though I was to see them later in the crowd at the harbor. When at the harbor, I was introduced to the major, and brigadier-generals and was thanked and offered a glass of beer. I stayed there waving farewells until nearly one o'clock when human forms could no more be distinguished as the vessel sailed away, and I prayed God to

protect "my soldiers" that they might come back to serve their country yet under the white banner of peace, with clean honorable lives. They will doubtless taste the horrors of war.

Just now the rumor of a great victory has come and Tomo says joyously, "My soldiers beat! My soldiers beat! And will they come home to-morrow? and can we go to meet them?

Matsuyama News Notes.

Reports from Matsuyama have been few and far between of late, not from lack of interesting news but for lack of time to write.

The world will perhaps be most interested in what we might report about the Russian prisoners, of whom there are now over 1,200 in town. Miss Parmelee has had more relations with them than any of the other foreigners in Matsuyama; but even this has been very limited on account of the strictness of the official rules. The prisoners are quartered in several large temples, are only lightly guarded and are given very unusual care and liberty, for prisoners. Arrangements have been made whereby some of them at least have been allowed to walk around town with a small guard, and even to go for baths to the sea and to Dōgō, the fine mineral hot springs a mile east of Matsuyama.

Special buildings have been erected on the drill ground north of the city for use as a hospital where some 600 wounded have been, or are being, treated with the best care the country can provide. Out of the total number thus far treated only five have died; one more is considered hopeless. So that of the wounded thus far reaching Matsuyama 99 per cent. have been successfully treated, a wonderful record; for many of the cases have been terrible. The above fact was told me by the chief surgeon who of course takes great pride in it. He attributes it to the special character of the Japanese rifle, a variety the general adoption of which he urged on the authorities five or six years ago on the score of the humane nature of the wounds it inflicts, disabling but not killing. He feels that his prediction has been wonderfully verified.

Five prisoners succeeded in escaping a few days ago and in concealing themselves in the mountains near the shore for two or three days; but they were later re-captured, though resisting and fighting with knives, according to the local report. What they could have expected to do it is difficult to imagine. Their efforts to escape and their forceable resistance will surely make the lot of all more difficult. To escape from this island is a practical impossibility.

In regard to the local missionary work three items of special importance deserve record. The first is the organisation of a new (a branch) church in the western part of Matsuyama, by the withdrawal from the mother church of those members who live in Komachi. This new church will be a Hōjo Kyokwai (an assisted church), starting out with sixteen members and a flourishing Sunday school. This is an advance of great significance for the work in that section of the city. It is the result of several years of evangelistic work. It brings to a close the exclusive mission responsibility for the work there and begins the co-operative period.

The second important fact is the dedication of a new church building for the use of this church. It is fifteen by thirty feet and has two stories, thus rendering it very serviceable for Sunday school work. Its central location and the suitable size of its lot render it unusually adapted for the purposes for which it is designed. The main part of the expenses, some 500 *yen*, have been met by the Mission from its Evangelistic Loan Fund, to be repaid year by year from the regular Evangelistic Appropriation, so that at the

end of five or six years it will have cost the Mission no more than we have been paying for the rental of a relatively unsuitable Japanese house for a preaching place.

The third important item is the completion of the new and commodious building for the Factory Girls' Home. The total gifts of friends for this Home from the first have amounted to *yen*, 3,263.839, the actual cost of land and buildings amounting to about 2,500. *yen*. The balance has been expended in rental for two years of unsuitable houses, partial outfit, two movings, repairs etc., etc. We now expect the Home to be self-supporting as soon as it secures its complement of inmates. Though now well started, we still need for a full outfit for 60 girls and some additional items about $ 300 more, and for this we have begun to pray.

Anther item of local importance is the wedding of Mr. Tomita the pastor of the Matsuyama Church. We are particularly interested in this wedding, as the young lady has been in our home for the past two years, and the writer arranged for the engagement over a year ago, at the request of the young man. A unique feature of the engagement was the solemnisation service held in our parlor in the presence of the immediate relatives.

This is likely to be the last report of the present writer from Matsuyama. We are now in the midst of the turmoil of tearing up and packing our household goods for shipment to Kyōto, we ourselves expecting to sail from Kōbe, on our second furlough, August, 21st. As an indication of what a farewell means in Japan I may state that we have already had four farewell meetings, and the end is not yet. We are presenting our personal or family photographs to nearly one hundred different individuals. The people have been full of expression of affection and goodwill, and it is with no little regret that we leave this place where life has been so pleasant and our efforts at missionary work have been so kindly received.

SIDNEY L. GULICK.

Kyoto Station.

With the exception of Miss Denton and Miss Legge all the members of Kyōto Station have been spending the summer in Karuizawa, and a very restful and enjoyable summer it has been. But an end comes to times of rest as well as to times of work and soon we shall all be in Kyōto again.

It is expected that Mr. Lombard will arrive in Yokohama on the *Empress of Japan* due August 29th. He will proceed at once to Kyōto reaching there September first. It is also expected that Mr. Grover, whom we suppose has been appointed to work in the English Department of Dōshisha, will come with Mr. Lombard. If Mr. Grover has been appointed and comes as expected, he will live with Mr. Warren in Dr. Davis' house. Mr. Lombard will occupy the Muromachi house, keeping the upper rooms for his private use and using the lower rooms for a library and study for Dōshisha Semmon Gakkō boys. The furnishings for this library and study as well as a small fund for running expenses have been furnished by friends of Mr. Lombard.

Mr. and Mrs. Bell will be cordially welcomed by Kyōto Station this fall and will live in the house formerly occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Knipp on Karasumaru.

Several changes have taken place lately on the Dōshisha faculty. Prof. Ōtsuka has resigned and Profs. Wada and Izuka have gone to America for a year's absence. How these vacancies will be filled during the coming year has not yet been made known.

Okayama Happenings.

SUMMER WORKERS IN OKAYAMA CITY.

Two Dōshisha students, Mr. J. Yonemoto and Mr. Kadoike are giving helpful assistance during the summer vacation. The former takes charge of the evangelistic work at the Hanabatake Mission, and the latter of the north end chapel work.

There were nine baptisms in Okayama church at the July communion service.

On the Wednesday evening following that interesting service, a unique meeting was held in the church. It combined an affectionate farewell to three Christian young men just graduating from the Sixth High School. (Kōtō Gakkō) situated in Okayama, who have been prominent in C.E., Y.M.C.A., and Sunday School work during the past three years, with a hearty welcome to the summer workers referred to above, and the recently baptised new members of the church. The Japanese are past masters in the art of making such occasions both pleasant and profitable.

Karuizawa Notes.

Thirty-four adults and eleven children of the A. B. C. F. M. are summering in Kuruizawa, and language study, picnics, tramps, excursions, tennis, afternoon teas, and other gatherings, business and social, have filled the days with pleasure and profit.

Two new D.D.'s in the mission this year, both well deserved and both heartily welcomed. Dr. Cary was here to be serenaded, Dr. Rowland in America must accept friendly greetings from us all.

Early this month a small but select party, ten-years-old Wellington Newell and his father, left Karuizawa for Mt. Fuji. Perfect weather favored the travellers, and the fourth day saw them back again from a most successful pilgrimage.

In spite of the heavy showers, Monday, Aug. 15, saw a pleasant afternoon tea at Miss Griswold's, of the eight Mt. Holyoke alumnae, with their six invited friends summering here at Karuizawa.

The special feature was the reports of what these fair daughters of Holyoke are doing for the higher education of Japanese girls. Kobe College, Maebashi Girls' School, Ferris Seminary, and Kanagawa Ken Girls' High School were all well represented.

The Mt. Holyoke calendar for 1904, the photograph of 1906 Basket Ball Team, and recent letters from undergraduates, songs, and the college yell closed the pleasing programme.

Six alumnae of Smith College also had a pleasant social gathering at Miss Daniel's cottage, with stories, college refreshments, and college fun.

One of the notable meetings of the summer was the farewell on Sunday evening, Aug. 14, to Mr. C. V. Hibbard, Y.M.C.A. worker in Tōkyō who left here on the morning of the 17th for work among the soldiers at the front.

Dr. A. D. Hail of Osaka, the veteran soldier, took the chair and made the opening address, full of reminiscences of the work of the Christian Commission in the Civil war. Dr. DeForest, another old soldier, made an impressive and uplifting speech on the true significance of this forward movement, Mr. Helm gave an excellent resume of the efforts made since the outbreak of the war to obtain this permission, referring to the good work done by the Y.M.C.A. during both the Civil, and Spanish wars.

Two Japanese accompany Mr. Hibbard and they will make their headquarters at Antung near the mouth of the Yalu River.

B. W. P.

Statistics of Okayama and Tottori Fields.

The following statistics have been forwarded Dr. Pettee. Certainly they are most satisfactory.

OKAYAMA FIELD.

Independent churches ...	3
Aided churches	6
Mission preaching places ...	10
Regular work	24
Pastors	5
Evangelists...	4
Bible women	3
Christians	1,239
Baptisms	121
Sunday schools	16
Pupils	1,339
C. E. societies	22
No. members	395
Y. M. C. A.	8
Members	181
Women's societies	9
Members	281
Children's primary school ...	1
Foreign teacher	1
Japanese teachers	2
Night school	1
Foreign teacher	—
Japanese teachers	2
Students	30
Orphan Asylum...	1
Japanese teachers and helpers	25
Children	261

MONEY CONTRIBUTIONS.

Independent churches ¥	2,310.65
Dependent churches	*5,360.35
Total	7,671.01
Mission grants to churches...	1,182.21

TOTTORI FIELD.

Independent church	1
Aided church	1
Mission preaching places ...	2
Regular work	9
Pastors	2
Evangelists	3
Christians	149
Baptisms	20
Sunday schools	4
Pupils...	227

MONEY CONTRIBUTIONS.

Independent churches... ¥	756.55
Dependent „	394.34
Total	1,050.89
Mission grants	605.74

* This includes *yen*, 3,000 for a new church building at Tsuyama.

THE FUKUIN PRINTING COMPANY,

(LIMITED.)

81, YAMASHITA-CHO, YOKOHAMA.

THIS COMPANY is prepared to receive orders for all kinds of

Book, Magazine, and General Job Printing,

ALSO FOR

COPPER PLATE ENGRAVING AND LITHOGRAPHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

All orders should be addressed

TO THE MANAGER,

THE FUKUIN PRINTING COMPANY, LTD.,

81, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

RELIGIOUS BOOKS.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE UNDERMENTIONED BOOKS AND TRACTS.

PUBLISHED BY THE KEISEISHA

FOR

THE AMERICAN BOARD'S MISSION.

	Author or Translator.	Price	Postages
The Story of Amida	M. L. Gordon ...	Y. .01	Y..02
Christianity and Confucianism	Geo. E. Albrecht	.03	.02
Manual for Inquirers	S. L. Gulick ...	.10	.02
The Faith of a little Girl	S. Murakami ...	.015	.02
Commentary on the New Testament (compiled)	M. Tsuji	.50	.02
Ethical Education	J. D. Davis ...	.02	.08

Especial attention is called to the New and enlarged Edition of Dr. Davis' LIFE OF DR. J. H. NEESIMA, for the most part rewritten. It contains twenty full page half-tone plates.

PRICE: Yen 1.00.

COMMENTARY ON THE NEW TESTAMENT

BY

L. W. LEARNED.

The prices of the respective volumes of this Commentary are as follows :—

	Price	Postage		Price	Postage
Mathew...	1.00	.20	Galatians and Ephesians.	.55	.10
Mark	.80	.16	Philippians & Colossians.	.40	.08
Luke	1.00	.20	1 and 2 Thessalonians...	.35	.06
John	1.00	.20	1 and 2 Timothy, Titus		
Acts	1.00	.20	and Philemon	.50	.12
Romans...	.70	.12	Hebrews	.40	.02
1 Corinthians	.60	.12	The General Epistles ...	.60	.18
2 „	.40	.08	Revelation	.60	.12

		Price	Postage
History of the Christian Church	D. W. Learned...	1.20	.32
The Great Principles of Theology	J. D. Davis ...	1.00	.20

THE FOLLOWING NEW TRACTS HAVE BEEN FOUND USEFUL AND HAVE HAD A LARGE SALE.

		Price	Postage
Two Young Men	J. L. Atkinson...	.02	.02
The Prodigal Son	Geo. Allchin ...	.02	.02
The Good Samaritan	„ ...	.02	.02

A liberal discount is allowed on all large orders.

Address

THE KEISEISHA,

15, OWARI-CHŌ NICHŌME KYOBASHI-KU, TŌKYŌ.

THE CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT

IN ITS RELATION TO

THE NEW LIFE IN JAPAN,

SECOND ISSUE.

This pamphlet will be issued in a few days, under the auspices of *THE STANDING COMMITTEE* of Co-operating Christian Missions.

It is intended to comprise a record of social and religious progress in Japan during the year 1903, and will cover not far from two hundred pages.

The price has been fixed with the view of securing a wide circulation at ***Ten sen a Copy,*** postage extra, hardly more than enough to pay the cost of handling.

Address all orders to the

METHODIST PUBLISHING HOUSE,

Ginza Sanchome, Tokyo.

D. C. GREENE,

Editor.

THE KEISEISHA

INVITES AN INSPECTION OF ITS LARGE STOCK OF RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR BOOKS BY SOME OF THE BEST KNOWN WRITERS OF THE DAY.

Among these Books attention is especially called to the following:—

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

N.B.—Where not otherwise specified, these books are in the Japanese language.	Author or Translator.	Price.	Postages
The Life of Man a Vineyard	K. Tomeoka	.05	.02
A Successful Life	T. Okumura	.25	.04
The Vision of Jesus	K Uchida	—	—
The Religion and Morals of Japan	K. Kozaki	.50	free.
The Great Enemy of Youth	Dr. Peery	.06	.02
The Prophets of the 19th Century	T. Sumiya	.75	.06
A Record of Grace	C. Hara	.25	.04
Golden Words	K. Hoshino	.25	.02
Wife and Mother	Auon	.18	.04
The Maiden	„	.25	.04
Life of Gen. Gordon...	K. Tokutomi	.50	.06
„ „ Livingston	B. Arishima / A. Morimoto	.40	.06
Don't be Startled	C. E. Prize Essay	.02	.02
The Theology of Meiji	O. Matsuo	.40	.04
What is Christianity...	Adolf Harnack / N Takagi, *Trans.*	.50	.06
The Greatest Thing in the World	T. Yokoi	.07	.02
The Three Great Questions of Human Life	C. E. Prize Essay	.02	.02
Are the Cross and the Future Life Superstitions?	J. H. DeForest	.03	.02

SUNDAY SCHOOL CARDS

No. 10 Oshie no Fuda, Miscel.	Package of 100 ...	.09	.02
„ 11 „ „ „ Lithograph... ...	„ „ 100 ...	.40	—
„ 12 „ „ „ „	„ „ 100 ...	.30	—

Also a Great Variety of Bibles and Testaments.

A liberal discount is allowed to those purchasing to the amount of Y. 5.00 or upwards. Orders by post promptly attended to

THE KEISEISHA,

15, OWARICHO NICHOME KYOBASHI-KU, TOKYO.

發行兼編輯人 デー、シー、グリーン
印刷人 村岡十太
發行所 横濱市山下町八十一番地 福音印刷合資會社

Meiji Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1889.

Capital - - - - - - - Y. 1,000,000.00

Reserve Fund - - - - - 1,639,922.51

Fire Insurance Policies granted at moderate rates on property of every description. Policies written in English when so desired.

All claims promptly and liberally settled.

The following action was taken at the Annual Meeting of the Japan Mission of the American Board in July, 1902.

VOTED:—That the members of the Mission be recommended to insure their personal property with the Meiji Fire Insurance Company.

Head Office:

No. 1, YAESUCHO, ITCHOME, KOJIMACHI-KU, TOKYO.

TAIZO ABE, Managing Director.
KINGO HARA, Secretary.

Mission News.

ADVERTISEMENT OF VOLUME VIII.

This paper is published on the fourth Saturday of each month (excepting August and October) in the interests of the work of the American Board's Mission in Japan. Its principal features are:

1. Reports of the educational and evangelistic work of the Mission.
2. News-Letters from the various Stations, giving details of personal work.
3. Incidents, showing results of evangelistic work in the life and character of individuals.
4. Field Notes, consisting of items of interest from all parts of the field.
5. The Personnel of the Mission. Brief personal mention of present and former members.

Subscription rates are as follows,—

In the United States:

Single copy one year	$ .30
Ten copies to one address, one year	2.50

In Japan:

Single copy one year	¥.50
Ten copies for one year	1.00
Single copies, one number	.05
Ten copies of one number to one address including postage	.40

United States or Japanese postage stamps will be received in payment of small sums.

MISSION NEWS can be obtained at the Rooms of the American Board in Boston, New York, Chicago, and San Francisco.

ALL MONEY ORDERS should be made payable at the branch Post Office in KATAMACHI, YOTSUYA, Tōkyō.

Send orders or communications to the Editor and Publisher, D. C. GREENE, 22 Nakanocho, Ichigaya, Tōkyō, Japan.